

LITERARY REGISTER.

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[VOLUME II.

TERMS:—Published weekly by WARD & BISHOP, from the Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies' Press, of Miami University,—At Two Dollars per annum, if paid within two months; Two Dollars fifty cents, if paid within eight months; after that period Three Dollars. For six months One Dollar twenty-five cents, in advance. All kinds of produce, will be received in payment of subscription. Persons who procure five subscribers and remit Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

For the Register.

APRIL. 20.

However changeable in some respects the members of society may be; however fluctuating or various in their pursuits, they are all striving for one and the same object. Walking in different paths, and apparently moving in opposite directions, they are all looking towards, and eventually expect to arrive at, the same point. What that object is, or by what general name, it may be called, is mere matter of speculation. It is sufficient to know that there is a something, the attainment of which is our highest wish and for which every power is exerted, and every nerve strained: because when obtained, we expect to be in a condition to enjoy the pleasures of life to the uttermost. As soon as we are capable of thinking and acting, we are forming plans, and trying every means, to usher in what is generally called, a state of happiness; that we may enjoy repose & find pleasure, when human frailties mostly abound, and every care or disappointment makes a deeper impression. Old age at length arrives, and we are still the same roving and unsettled beings,—as far yet as ever from what we once thought just at our grasp—still characterised by the same intense desire and longing after—we know not what.

To be ever hurrying onward, and yet never find an end to our journey—at least such an one as we expected, abstractly considered, is indeed discouraging; especially when the end appeared almost in full view at the commencement of our career. But from this very circumstance flow all that is pleasing and all that adds comfort to life. Formed susceptible of unlimited improvement, we all feel a principle

within, rousing our inactive powers and moving us onwardly, often giving the cheering information, that, that we are seeking is but little ahead—that one more effort, and it shall be ours. Our desires are thus enlarged and our expectations more and more brightened. New wants being created new means and plans and improvements necessarily follow, in order to their supply. Greater diligence is found necessary, and in the hurry and bustle, the troubles and evils incident to life are in a great measure forgotten and unheeded—our attention being wholly engrossed with a something esteemed infinitely valuable, plan succeeds plan; one undertaking follows another—when the parent has failed, the child is cautioned to take a different course; the follies and hasty transactions of former ages afford instruction to posterity; and through life we move on from one thing to another; now running after the *summum bonum*, and now the Philosopher's stone; but return with phantoms and blasted hopes. Something however, still whispers, that, that other something without which there is no place for rest or contentment, is immediately before us. Onward we go, till the thread of life is stretched, and the symptoms of dissolving nature is felt; then, if ever, we discover, that life is a bubble, and that something is nothing, or at least has proved so to us. Probably at the first outset in life, we stepped into a by path, which constantly winding round and round the direct road has imperceptibly been leading us further and further from the centre of our hopes. If so all we can do, is, to lament our own misfortunes, and warn our children and friends, to take heed to their steps.

SENICES.

Catharine Cashier, a colored woman, was recently tried in New York, for the murder of Susan Saltus, and found guilty. On the 21st inst. the sentence of death was pronounced upon her, and also Johnson the murderer, of Mrs. Newman, according to law. They are to be executed on the 7th day of May next, between the hours of seven in the morning and twelve at noon.

Augusta, Geo. April 4.

Yesterday evening between the hours of two and three o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of fire. It was soon discovered to have originated in a house occupied by a Mr. Galloway on Ellis street, about midway below its intersection by Washington street. It almost simultaneously communicated to Broad and Green streets, on the North and South and extended to broad streets as high up as Mr. Bignon's fire proof store, and down Ellis-st. (destroying in its course the new Theatre) as far as Mr. Hollinshead's situated on the corner of Houston street. It extended up Green street above Mr. Warren's dwelling house, and below as far as Dr. Anthony's—thence, taking the direction of Centre street, it communicated to our beautiful market, which it destroyed as well as both sides of Centre street, until it reached the bridge, and also all those buildings down Bay street, to the corner where the old Theatre formerly stood. On the North side of Broad street, it extended as high up as the brick buildings occupied by Mr. Grannis, a little below the Bridge Bank—it then rushed below with appalling fury, destroying in its course every building with exception of those on the first, and part of those on the second square below.

Market street, until it reached the suburbs of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Course's plantation.

When the fire reached the market, no human exertions could arrest it—the wind was S. E. and lashed into fury by it, the flames rushed and roared through the ignited atmosphere like the troubled ocean, all was confusion and dismay.

From the Salem Gazette.

DEATH OF DR. HOLYOKE.

The hearts of all our citizens were saddened on Tuesday evening by the tidings announced by the tolling of all our church bells, that the virtuous, the eminent, and the excellent, Edward Augustus Holyoke, L. L. D the skilful Physician, the learned Philosopher, the active Philanthropist, and the Good man, had departed this life at six o'clock on that evening, in the one hundred and first year of his age.

This beloved and venerated man was born at Marblehead, in 1728. The house in which he was born is still standing. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1746, and settled in this place in 1749, where he has ever since, for a period of 80 years, resided, useful, beloved and honored. He was married, the first time in 1755, and a second time in 1759. He had by the second marriage 12 children, of whom only two survive. His only child by his first wife died in infancy. He has lived in his mansion house in Essex street, for the last 66 years, and at one period of his practise he has stated, that there was not a dwelling house in Salem which he had not visited professionally. For a long period he nearly engrossed the medical practice of the place, and is known to have made a hundred professional visits in a day. This was in May or June of 1783, at which time the measles prevailed epidemically. He passed his long life in almost uninterrupted health, without any of those accidents and dangers which his skill was exerted to remedy and remove in others, and his old age has been almost without infirmity, and literally without decrepitude. Who that saw him does not recollect his firm and elastic step and his cheerful looks on the day of his hundredth anniversary? To much exercise and great temperance he was disposed to attribute his health and advanced age. And if to these causes we add those of pious opinions, virtuous practice, and a calm, cheerful, and contented spirit, we shall have disclosed much of the secret of his corporal advantages. Of his temperance we are induced to make one remark, that it was not

a system of rules in diet and regimen, but a temperance of moderate desires." He enjoyed all the bounties of providence with a remarkable appetency, but his well regulated mind always saved him from excessive indulgence. Of his exercise some idea may be formed by a computation which he had made a short time before his decease, that he had walked in the course of his practice a distance which would reach three times round the globe.

From the Ohio State Journal.

WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE.

At the last term of the Court of the Common Pleas, for Franklin county, Thomas Ricketts was convicted for burglary, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The facts in the case, were, that the prisoner broke and entered a shoemaker's shop, in the night time, and took thence a jug of whisky, containing about two quarts. Various other articles were in the shop, none of which were touched. It appeared also in evidence, that he was in the habit of intoxication, and was probably under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the crime. He had a family, and sustained a good reputation as to honesty.—Thus has a man, to gratify that unnatural appetite which he had acquired for intoxicating liquors, sacrificed every thing dear to him as a social being, society, reputation and liberty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.

The New York Commercial contains the following account of a dreadful fire which occurred in that city on Friday morning:

The *Lafayette Theatre*, with many other buildings was consumed this morning by fire. It commenced about three o'clock in a bakery in the rear of the block, bounded on the east by Laurens street, on the west by Thompson street, on the north by Grand street, and on the south by Canal street. In a short time the flames reached the Theatre, and the whole city was so completely illuminated that a newspaper could be distinctly read in the lower part of Broadway. The atmosphere was heavily loaded with clouds which were lighted up like so many floating masses of fire. From the roofs of the most elevated houses, a most glorious panorama view of the city was presented; and Brooklyn was as distinctly within the vision as in the clearest day. This building extended from Laurens to Thompson street and in less than two hours was reduced to a heap of ruins. The flames

spread with astonishing rapidity to the buildings around it.

The Montreal Gazette of the 30th ult. observes: The commercial community of Montreal has been agitated in a similar manner, though on a smaller scale as the London stock Exchange, on the flight of Rowland Stephenson.—Mr. Henry Hamilton of York, U. C. report say, has absconded from that place, leaving himself in debt to some of our most respectable houses to the amount of 14,000l. and to a number of his York friends about 5000l. more. He obtained the confidence of the public by the production of letters of credit to a certain amount, from Messrs. T. Wilson & Co. of London, and Messrs. Prime, Ward & Sands of New York, and has succeeded by purchase, by sale of bills on Europe, and by negotiable paper to obtain credit from individuals who had confidence in him to the amount already stated. He is supposed to have gone to France, though many suspect he has found his way to the West Indies or South America.

Washington's birth day was celebrated, in February last by the Americans at Paris. We annex some particulars of the account.

"The company were honored with the presence of James Brown Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France, Gen. Lafayette and Messrs. G. W. Lafayette, Levasseur and Jules Lesterie, (the General's grand-sons.) At a quarter past six o'clock Isaac Cox Barnett Esq. U. S. Consul at Paris took the chair, and was assisted by Samuel J. Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia, as Vice-President and Messrs. U. P. Levi, U. S. Navy, R. H. Cabell and G. Ord, as committee of arrangement."

When General Lafayette's health was drunk, he rose and said:— "Gentlemen:—You will better feel than can be expressed, the emotions which are crowding on my mind when I, the only survivor of the Revolutionary Generals, who is allowed with your young generation to celebrate Washington's Anniversary birth day, a birth that has been like a heavenly token, not only of American Independence and Freedom, but also the progressive destinies of mankind.

"It is to me an additional gratification, here once more to share in our patriotic celebrations with a friend who being the representative of a people, the first in freedom upon earth, has filled that high and

Preeminent station in a manner which must leave in our hearts the deepest and most greatful remembrance.

"You have been pleased to allude to the double felicity I had to be associated, as a young soldier in our glorious and fruitful revolution, and, to be lately a witness to the blessed results of liberty, equality, and public order, which have marked the American era of political civilization; wonders in which, as an American veteran, as a faithful discipline of the American schools, and amidst the favours of the people, so profusely, so affectionately bestowed upon me, I could not fail on every account to delight.

"Of our great and beloved Washington, what could I say that is not engraved on every American breast? So shall his memory, his examples, his advice be forever cherished in common with that constitutional bond of union, which in his farewell address he has declared to be the *palladium of political safety and prosperity*. Permit me, gentleman, his adopted son, to second that sentiment by introducing the following toast:

"The American Confederacy, and may Washington's birth day be forever celebrated under the full constellation of their united state."

INDIANS.

The following is the estimate of the War Department, of the number of Indians, at present within the several States and Territories. [Had an estimate been made a century ago, How different would have been the result!]

2,573 within the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Virginia.

4,820 within the state of New York.

300 within the state of Pennsylvania.

3,100 within the state of N. Carolina.

300 within the state of S. Carolina.

5,000 within the state of Georgia.

1,000 within the state of Tennessee.

1,877 within the state of Ohio.

23,400 within the state of Mississippi.

19,200 within the state of Alabama.

939 within the state of Louisiana.

4,050 within the state of Indiana.

5,900 within the state of Illinois.

5,631 within the state of Missouri.

9,340 within the Peninsula of Michigan.

7,200 within the Territory of Arkansas.

4,000 within the territory of Florida.

20,200 within the country east of the

Mississippi, north of the state of Illinois and west of the three upper lakes.

94,300 within the country west of the Mississippi, east of the Rocky Mountains, and not included in the states of Louisiana, or Missouri, or the territory of Arkansas.
20,000 within the Rocky Mountains.
80,000 west of the Rocky Mountains, between latitude 44 and 49.

313,130 within the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. MEDICAL GRADUATES;

At the Anniversary Commencement of the University of Maryland, held April 6th, 1829, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon fifty gentlemen.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA. NEW-YORK, March 24.

We have been favored with a letter from Dr. Randall, Agent of the American Colony in Africa, received by the U. S. sloop Stark, via Pensacola. It is dated Jan. 3, 1829, and we regret to say, confirms the news of the death of Rev. Lott Carey, a colored emigrant from Richmond, Va. who in the absence of Mr. Ashman, and before Dr. Randall arrived, superintended the concerns of the Colony, by the accidental explosion of gunpowder.

Soon after Dr. R.'s arrival at the Colony, he ascertained that there was in the settlement a Mandingo, or Mahometan Priest, from the interior of the country. He immediately sent for him, and by the assistance of Mr. Gomez, a highly intelligent African, educated in Europe, was enabled to converse with him, and obtain a translation of Prince Abdul Rahhaman's (or Aramana's) letter, (who it will be remembered, was recently emancipated in this country,) to his relatives in Teemboo, capital of the Fonlah Jallow country.—The Mandigo was from Susa, a country bordering upon the Fonlah Jallow. Dr. R. furnished him with a copy of the letter, and promised him a handsome reward if he would bring back an answer from Teemboo. The following is a literal copy of the letter, as translated by Mr. Gomez:

To Abdul Guadilly and Mahamado, of Fonlah Jallow, Teemboo:

This letter is sent by me, Abdul Aramana, to Abdul Guadilly, to inform you that the good people of America have redeemed me and the whole of my family from slavery. I have therefore forwarded these few lines by the favor of Mr. Richard Randall, and have desired him to forward it, if possible, to my country, to you. I expect, by the help of God, to visit my

country again in a short time; and I write this to let the whole of my country know the generosity of the American country, which I shall be more able to express myself, when I have the blessing to revisit my country.

ABDUL ARAMANA.

The Prince has since embarked, with his family, at Norfolk, for the African Colony, and probably, before this has reached his native country.

Journal of Commerce.

The Pirates, are again in the West Indian Seas, at their bloody work, several American vessels have been captured by them, and their crews murdered. We hope that prompt measures will be taken to arrest these monsters, and prevent their doing further deeds of blood.

GREAT SALE OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AT BOSTON.

The sixth-semianual sale of Domestic Goods, under the direction of the New-England Society, took place over the Faneuil Hall Market, this week. On a single day, Wednesday; between six and seven thousand packages of woolen and cotton goods were sold; the value of which we have heard estimated at two hundred dollars, the package, amounting in all to 1,300,000. Beside these, large quantities of leather, shoes, wool and furniture, were disposed of, which would considerably increase the amount. *Boston Traveler.*

PENSIONS. The following notice is published in the National Intelligencer. *War Department, Pension, Office,* March, 27th, 1829.

The regulations of the 26th of December last, by order of the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, have been suspended. Persons, therefore, who may hereafter make application for Pensions on account of revolutionary services, under the several acts of Congress on the subject, will conform to the regulations which existed prior to the date above mentioned, and the subject to the same limitations and restrictions as existed previous to the adoption of the suspended regulations.

JAMES L. EDWARDS.

From the New Orleans Price Current
March 21.

The Mississippi has risen three feet and was yesterday afternoon 7 3-4 feet below high water market. The arrivals of produce by way of the river have been respectable, still our market generally

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speaking, is far from being a brisk one.—We find it to be the prevailing opinion that in less than two weeks business will be much more animated than at present.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.

A man was assassinated on the evening of the 23d in St. Peter street, before half past 8 o'clock, and his pockets riddled before any one came up.—Several persons had been arrested. On Saturday night several stores were broken open.

Steam boats lost.—On Thursday evening last the steam boat Natchez, bound from this place to Natchez, struck a snag & sunk almost immediately.—The passengers and most of their baggage were saved—boat and cargo totally lost.

On the same afternoon the steam boat Maskingum, bound from Cincinnati to Natchitoches, with stores for the U. S. army, struck on a snag in a little river two miles above the ferry, and went down immediately. Her deck remains a little below the surface of the water. Most of her cargo will probably be saved, without much damage.

COTTON.—The sales of the week have been less than for some time back, and principally confined to Louisiana and Mississippi, at near our former rates. Using the Liverpool classification, we quote, viz:—Ordinary 6 1-4 a 8 3-4, Middling 9 a 9 1-2 Fair 9 3-4 a 10, Good Fair 10 1-4 a 10 3-4-fair demand; Good and Fine 11 a 12-dull.

SUGAR.—We continue our former rates remarking that we have heard of two sales for the western country, one of which was as 6 1-2 cents, and the other, 60 lbs, at 7 cents, but of excellent quality:

TOBACCO has met a good demand, and sold immediately on inspection, (and in some instances engaged before) at 4 1-2, 3 1-2 a 2 1-2 cents, for first, second and crossed; a few lots brought one fourth of a cent over. The sales of the week have been full 500 lbs.

Planing Machine.—A machine for planing boards by steam, has been put in operation, in the city of New York. By one part of the machine, says the Commercial, the planks are sawed to an even width; and by another at a single operation they are planed to an exactly even thickness, and grooved and tongued at the same time. In our view it will not only save a wonderful deal of labour, in the house joiner's line, but execute the work in a more perfect manner than by the old system of jack planes and hard labour. The inventor is Mr. William Woodworth, of Hudson. [Balt. Patriot.]

How to keep Beef. A country house-keeper to whom a sirloin or a steak is not an every-day treat, has been taught, by necessity, *how to keep beef*; an art unknown in towns, where daily access can be had to markets; but it is a most valuable secret, equal to that of *keeping venison*, so highly prized by the Quins and aldermen of England; and I here propose, without the prospect of any other reward than the hope of an honest sum, to communicate it to the American public.

Beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week after being killed. If a piece of beef is suspended by a hook and string in a dry cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, in our hot climate, in the hottest season of summer, keep from one to two weeks, without a particle of salt; and in winter it will keep from eight to ten weeks. I have this winter kept it two months, with a constant and great improvement to the last, and have no doubt I might, with increasing benefit, have kept it for a month longer. No one without the proof, can believe how astonishingly it will improve in tenderness and flavor, after being kept a due length of time; and it doubtless is much more wholesome than the recent rank, tough beef, that is laboriously masticated to become a cause of dyspepsia in some, and bilious fever in others, as the town doctors assure us. I beg to recommend this keeping of beef to all housekeepers in town and country, satisfied that after one fair trial, they would no more feed on a recently slaughtered ox than they would on an Abyssinian steak with Caffarian garnishments. But they must not forget the excellent condiment, for which a recipe may be found in vol. ix page 191 of the American Farmer, under the name of "Tomato Ketchup," now better known, by way of eminence, as "Cousin Tub's ketchup;" an appellation by which it will probably be as celebrated in future ages as will the grand discovery, which is here made known of keeping beef—associating in fame and honor, the names of James Quin, (the venison epicure, and] COUSIN TABITHA.

P. S. Freezing meat (a practice not advised,) preserves it in one state without much improvement.

[American Farmer.]

GOOD SPECULATION.

Says the New York Journal of Commerce, a young man of that city, without capital, obtained a credit of three thousand dollars in goods of a merchant, and went to Florida. He sold his goods at 100 per cent. advance from the original

price. At the request of the mercantile house from whom he obtained his goods, he laid out the amount of his debt to them in the purchase of lands for them near the flourishing village of Monticello; and now the land he purchased for them at \$3000, will readily bring \$4000 on account of the increasing value of the land in that vicinity. All this has been done in the course of a few months.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED MSS. OF LOCKE.

A bundle of old manuscripts has lately come into the possession of a gentleman at Boreham, in Essex, which turn out to be original letters and writings of the illustrious John Locke. The manuscript of his Essay on the Human Understanding, with all his corrections, and many letters written during his banishment in Holland, as well as some letters of Algernon Sidney, Lord Shaftesbury, and others, are amongst this precious collection.

The following advertisement appears in the National Intelligencer of the 17th.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

"Her color not only comes and goes, but what is more, egad! her maid can fetch and carry it."—[School for Scandal.]

Picked up, on Saturday last, about 2, P. M. in Pennsylvania Avenue, not far from Gadshy's Hotel, a small tin box, containing a LUMP OF BLUSHES, and a small piece of cotton for laying them on. The fair owner, who perhaps has grown pale with regret for their loss, may have them again, by inquiring at this office, paying proper and paying charges.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH.

The London Sun, of the 5th of February, gives the following account of a trotting match on Sunbury Common, which, we believe, exceeds any thing of the kind on record. The horse which performed this wonderful feat is as well known among sporting characters in this city as the celebrated TOM THUMB, which was sent out to England some time since. We have seen a more detailed account of this performance in Bell's Life in London, of the 8th of February. That account, says, among other particulars, that the owner of the horse, Mr. Jackson of this city, observed after the match was concluded, that if it were not for the apparent inhumanity of the act, he would bet that the horse would then perform thirteen miles within the hour! It is observed, in reference to the statement, that the distance was actually done in nine hours and a half which is at the rate of 10 10-19ths miles per hour!—N. Y. Gazette.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

Religion is not confined to the ear; nor is it a prisoner to so narrow a compass as to be shut up in a temple. The husbandman, whilst he holds his plough, may chant forth a hallelujah. They that work with their hands may sing the songs of Zion, and ease their labors and rouse up their spirits with this heavenly noise as the mariners do when they draw up the anchor. Religion will sit with the King on his throne, and with the Judge on the bench; it will accompany the Preacher in his study, and in the pulpit; and will accompany the tradesman both in his ship and in the church. It is a dangerous error to think that when we sweat at our trade andailing we do not serve God; and that we are not holy except in the church. Nothing can defile the inward man but an unholy life and conversation.

As Satan selects his disciples when they are idle, so our Saviour chose his when they were busy at their trades—either mending their nets or casting them into the sea. Nay, he himself stooped to a trade, and was a carpenter; or as Justin Martyr tells us, a plough-wright; he made ploughs and yokes." When the heathens laid as an imputation on the Christians, that they were idle and unprofitable to the commonwealth, Tertullian replied that it was an injurious and forged accusation. 'Look,' saith he 'into your prisons: you see no Christians there. Or if you find a Christian there, the fact that could be laid against him could only be this—that he was a Christian.' We have our market places; we have our shambles; we have our shops; we have our airs. We sail with you; we traffic with you; we go to war with you.—If we do not frequent your costly and superstitious banquets, yet even then are we men.—Nor are we less Christians because we work for our bread, and labor to supply ourselves with food and raiment.'

The Christian religion, like manna in a desert, completh with every taste, with every trade and occupation. Art thou called to be a husbandman, and to till the earth? She will help the fill thy barns and granaries. Dost thou follow merchandize? She will travel with thee; and, like 'the merchants' ships,' she 'will bring the food from afar.' It is a part of religion to pray for our bread; and it is a part of our religion to make it ours by *Farindon.*

JOHN BUNYAN.

Bunyan had a native turn for wit and satire, which appears in the following saying. Towards the close of his impris-

onment, a Quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of the Pilgrim. He thus addressed him. Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord, and having searched for thee in half of the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent thee," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford goal these twelve years past." —*Col. Star.*

GREAT GUNS, GREAT BELLS, GREAT EELS.

GREAT GUNS.—The great cannon at Moscow is 134 feet long; 10 inches thick in the metal; and a man may sit upright in its calibre.

A cannon near Lisbon is 20 feet 7 inches long, its diameter at the middle is 6 feet 3 inches, it throws a ball of 100 lbs.

Mount Meg, in the Tower of London, is an 80 pounder. There is an 80 pounder in the Arsenal at Berlin, named the Thunderer, and another at Malaga, called the Terrible.

There are two 60 pounders at Bremen, called the Messengers of Bad News.

There is a 70 pounder at Rome, made of the copper plates that covered the ancient Pantheon.

The largest cast gun existing, is of brass, at Bijapoar, called the Lord of the Plain. It is supposed it was intended for stone balls. An iron shot of the proper size would weigh 2600 pounds.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth, had 12 large cannon cast, which he called the Twelve Apostles.

GREAT BELLS.—There is a large bell in St. Ivan's church, at Moscow; it is forty feet nine inches in circumference, 161 inches thick, and weighs more than 47 tons; equal to 105,280 lbs.

The great bell of Moscow is 67 feet 4 inches in circumference or a diameter of 22 feet 5 inches. It is 21 feet 4 inches high, the thickest part is 23 inches, the weight is estimated at about 444,000 lbs. If this broken and useless mountain of metal was sold at 3s. per lb. it would amount £66,565 sterling, or \$264,548.

GREAT EELS.—In Mauritius, it is said there are eels in a certain lake more than 20 feet in length, weighing 80 lbs.

POWER OF BEAUTY.

Olympias suspected that Philip of Macedon, her husband, withdrew his attachment to her in favor of a Thessalian lady. Falling in with the superstitious opinion of the day concerning the people of Thessaly, the Queen suspected that her rival

had used magic arts to seduce the affection of Philip. Stimulated by the desire of revenge, and abhorrence of the frail Thessalian's frauds, she rushed into her presence. On the first sight of the beauty of complexion, and symmetry of features, and form of her rival, the awe-struck Queen exclaimed, "I see, lady, and forgive your sorcery: it consists in your charms alone. To look upon you, is at the same moment to love you."—Proud and vindictive as she was, she exhibited this rare instance of jealousy disarmed by beauty.

It was this same Olympias who said of a young man of the court of Macedon, that had married a beautiful woman of a doubtful character, that he had indeed consulted his eyes, but not his ears.

DEFINITIONS.

A clever writer in the United States Gazette, has given half a column of wit in the shape of "Definitions." Some of them appear to have a local, but the following may have a universal application.

Fine Ladies and Shop-boys. Machines to carry Dry Goods from one part of the city to another.

Friendship. A covenant between people not to do each other any harm.

Patriotism. Like honesty seldom owned by him who boasts its possession.

Electroneering. Neglecting your own business and making a fool of yourself to attend to the business and interests of knaves.

Eleventh Hourism. Waiting until the victuals are cooked and the table neatly spread, then rushing forward and carrying off the dinner.

The New York Herald contains a notice of a case recently before the court of sessions in that city. Two boys, ten or eleven years of age, were arraigned for stealing copper, and it was shown that a man named Peter Lee, had purchased it of the boys for less than half its value. The Recorder charged the jury that the boys were under the age at which a verdict could be found against them—they were consequently acquitted; and Lee escaped because it was not legal to convict a man of stolen goods when the PRINCIPALS in the offence had been acquitted.

A decoction of bugle-weed it is stated in the New-York Post, has recently cured a person of an alarming hemorrhage from the lungs, after every other application had failed.

Command you may, your mind from play

THE REGISTER

OXFORD, MAY 2, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

SALE OF CANAL LANDS.

Governor Trimble has directed the sale of 500,000 acres of land, to assist in the completion of our canals, out of the lands granted by Congress for that purpose.

The sale will commence at the Land Office in Tiffin, Seneca county, on the first Monday in June next; and at the Land Office, in Piqua, Miami county, on the fourth Monday in June next. The sales at each place to continue one week. Lands that are offered and not sold, will be open for entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Honorable Louis McLane, of Delaware to be Minister to England.

JAMES C. PICKET, Esq. of Kentucky, (late Secretary of that State) has been appointed by the President, Secretary of Legation to Colombia.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

"We have the satisfaction," says the Gaceta of the 8th Feby "to announce that Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to our Government, arrived in this capital (Bogota) on the 5th inst.

EMANCIPATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS.
The important question which involved the religious freedom of millions of the subjects of the British government, may now be considered as decided in their favour—so large a majority in its favour, the king's speech and the warm support of his ministers, will ensure its passage by the House of Lords—their rejection of the Bill would produce a state of excitement, that must endanger the safety of the government.

Balt. Gaz.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship William Byrnes which arrived at New-York on Saturday from Liverpool, London dates of the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th are received.

Plan for the Catholic Emancipation.—It was introduced into the House of Commons on the 5th by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of his Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech which occupies more than thirteen columns

in the London Courier; the following are the outlines of the plan:—

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown,—abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects,—denying the right of the Pope to any jurisdiction of the British Kingdom,—disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate offices—may be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the established church; the ecclesiastical courts, or ecclesiastical foundations, nor any office in the Universities, the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster; nor any school of ecclesiastical foundation.—The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected the crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the crown in the appointment of offices connected with the Established church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question.

9. There is to be no declaration required against Trans-substantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical securities, the Roman catholics are to be placed on the footing of Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any veto: nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names, now in use in the Church of England, are

not to be assumed by the members of the Roman catholic church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship than the established church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the established church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic communities—The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing communities are to be registered; Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits; the Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. Elective franchise: forty shilling Freeholders. The elective franchise is proposed to be raised from forty shillings to ten pounds.

Freeholds are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

The house adjourned at a quarter of o'clock on Friday morning; and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls of adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4'o'clock on Friday afternoon the House again met and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis, moved "the Order of the Day for the adjourned debate of last night," which was carried—Ayes 205, Noes 75; majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part. Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom in common sense throughout the world when a British Minister proposed to British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Decision.—At a very late hour, gallery was cleared for a division. The ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the resolutions in committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Peel's resolutions.
Against them.

Majority in favor of Ministers. . . . 188
The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, in conformity with the decision above named, the resolutions were moved and agreed to and the report ordered to be received on Monday. The house at THREE o'clock on Saturday morning adjourned.

O'Connell. —The Clare Election Committee assembled this morning, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been duly elected for the county of Clare; but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.—*London, 6th.*

EXCERPTS.

I am apt to think that on the day of judgment, there will be small allowance given to the wise for their want of morals, and to the ignorant for their want of faith, because both are without excuse.—This renders the advantages equal of ignorance and knowledge. But some scruples in the wise, and some vices in the ignorant, will perhaps be forgiven upon the strength of temptation to each.

All fits of pleasure are balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor—'tis like spending this year, part of next year's revenue.

I am certain as if I heard an angel from heaven proclaim it, that God is on the side of virtue.

That man does the most towards reforming the world, who thoroughly reforms himself.

Would a writer know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments.

We regard our opinions more dearly than our property, for our opinions are a part of ourselves.

Selfishness is not a vice,—for to love God and our own neighbor produces us the greatest good, and consequently argues the supremest selfishness.

Let your wit rather serve you as a buckler to defend yourself than a sword to wound others, though with never so facetious a reproach, remembering that a word cuts deeper than a sharper weapon, and the wound it makes is longer curing.

Osborn.

PORTUGUESE REFUGEES. —The London Morning Herald of the 3d ult. contains a Terceira letter of Feb. 20, which says, "We have a report here that the Governor is in daily expectation of a Brazilian squadron, with a large reinforcement of troops from the emperor, and that this island is to be made a grand rendezvous for all the troops that can be raised in favor of the young queen of Portugal, and a depot for arms and ammunition, an im-

mense quantity of which has been already promptly collected. There is also a vessel expected from England with 30,000 stand of arms: in short, every preparation is being made for the fitting out an armament on an extensive scale, in order to make a descent on Oporto or Lisbon in the ensuing summer."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Ship Nile, Capt. Rockett, from Havre, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of Paris papers to the third of March.

SEAT OF WAR.

The papers contain a Bulletin from Count Langeron, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in Wallachia, dated Bucharest, the 26th ult. which contains details of an attack on Kali and Tournoul, which event has already been mentioned in this paper, though no particulars were given. This former is described as an important fortress, the capture of which would have required a regular siege in summer, and which appears on the present occasion to have made a brave tho' ineffectual resistance. What rendered its capture more easy in winter than summer, is neither mentioned or hinted at; but according to the Russian account, which, however, must be taken with some exceptions, it was scaled and taken in less than an hour. Thirty cannon, five standards, and a quantity of ammunition, fell into the hands of the conquerors; and a Pacha, along with 60 officers, and 350 soldiers, are said to have been taken prisoners. The number of the killed on the Turk's side is stated at 250, while according to the same version of the matter, the Russians had only two officers and 80 men killed, and 250 wounded. The Turks performed such prodigies of valour, as have not been realised since the days of chivalry. They were all put to the sword.

Private advices from Bucharest of the 3d Feb. announced the death of Gen. Count Sacken, by typhus fever; and that Guirgwego was to be immediately attacked.

On the 16th February the nuptials were celebrated at Weimar of the Princess Augusta, third daughter of the Grand Duke, with Prince William, second son of the King of Prussia.

Under a Constantinople date of Jan. 25th, as a set-off to the foregoing rumors of Russian success there is one of an attack made on the 13th, by a Turkish detachment commanded by Ibrahim Pacha on the Russian Cantonments at Kouslidaea, at the foot of the Balkan, in which it was said the Russians were driven from their entrenchments into the mosque, which was fired by the Turks. There was another vague rumor of an attack made by the latter on Paravadi. The former accounts made the Russians lose 900 men, and seven pieces of cannon.

Rome, Feb. 5.—On the evening of the 11th, according to ancient usage, and a special bull of the late Pope, the bowels of the deceased Pontiff, Leo XII. were enclosed in an urn, and carried to the Church of St. Vincent and St. Anastasius.—The next day the body was embalmed, dressed, and exposed upon a state bed in the Sixtine chapel, to which the people were all admitted. On the 13th the Cardinals assembled at the Vatican, and held their first general meeting. The pontifical ordinances relative to the conclave were read, and sworn to by all present. Cardinal Zucchi, master of the ceremonies, broke the fisherman's ring, which was handed to him by the Cardinal Camerlinguissi. He then sealed up the seal of the Apostolic chancery; the box of petitions, (*CASSETTES DE SUPPLIQUES*) and that of briefs, were also sealed up. Monseigneur Capelletti was confirmed in his function as Governor of Rome, and M. Angelo Mai, the librarian of the Vatican was chosen to

pronounce the funeral oration of the deceased Pontiff.

Three Cardinals were appointed to make the necessary constructions for the Conclave, which is said to be held in the Quirinal palace. The Cardinals then went to the Sixtine chapel, where the body of his Holiness was lying. The clergy of the basilisk of the Vatican also went there, and the absolution of the body was then made.—Afterwards, the mortal remains were adorned with the pontifical ornaments, and transported to St. Peters. The clergy of that church preceded the corpse, which was borne by eight almoners, and followed by all the Cardinals. The body passed along the *scola regia*, and was placed on a bed under the grand dome; the mortuary absolution having been repeated, the Cardinals retired—the body was afterwards carried into the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, and placed near the iron grating.

Nassau, March 28th.

The arrival of the Juno has furnished files of the papers of St. Thomas and Trinidad.

We observe that they spare not the pirates at St. Thomas; and if those wretches who are engaged in such inhuman practices could be deterred from a continuance of their evil deeds by the fear of punishment, examples are not wanting where they are cut off by the arm of justice, whenever and wherever they are detected, except in the island of Cuba, where it would seem, there is neither the will nor the power to put them down.

Sr. THOMAS, Feb. 25. —In our paper of the 14th inst. we announced the execution of the 4 criminals Jean Jayet de Beaupre, Jose Uriarte, Jose Antonio and Jose Cabrera, for the crime of Piracy. We have since come to the knowledge of the following particulars:

Jean Jayet de Beaupre was 26 years of age, born in the village of Prinar near Bordeaux.

Jose Uriarte, alias Jose Savalle, was born in Bilboa, Spain, and about 36 years of age.

Jose Antonio, born in Braga near Lisbon, 29 years old, at different periods of his life called himself Rubello, Sazo and Valligas.

Jose Cabrera, alias Molinos, born in St. Domingo, about 40 years of age.

One of the stone pillars for the Tremont House has reached Boston from Quincy, drawn by seventeen yoke of oxen and two horses: its weight is about fourteen tons.

Some of the papers are advocating the culture of the opium poppy in this country. Its habitual use is more extensive among us than is publicly known. And its effects, though less violent, and more secret, are scarcely less pernicious than those of distilled spirits.

The amount of Wheat Flour inspected at Baltimore during the three months ending on the 1st instant, was 121, 548 barrels, and 2449 half barrels.

The Secretary of State, has visited the Ex-President, at his residence on Meridian Hill.

The erection of a spacious City Exchange is contemplated in Louisville, Ky. Seven or eight thousand dollars have been already subscribed.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by James Crawford Esq. ABRAM HODSON to Miss ELIZABETH BRIAN, all of this vicinity.

DIED.

In the city of Philadelphia, at the residence of the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, his son-in-law, on Thursday the 2nd inst. General SAMUEL FINLEY, of Chillicothe, in the 77th year of his age.

THE REGISTER

ADDRESS TO A HUSBAND.
Oh grant my prayer and let me go,
Thy toils to share, thy paths to smooth;
Is there a want, a wish, a wo,
Which wedded love can fail to sooth.

At morn, when sleep still steals thine eyes,
My hand thy temp'rate meal shall spread;
At night my smiles shall check thy sighs,
And my fond arms support thy head.

And if my vexing cares should dart,
Some hasty word my zeal to chill,
Still this unchanging tender heart,
The sacred vow I made shall fill.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.
I ask not beauty—'tis a gleam,
That tints the morning sky;
I ask not learning—'tis a stream,
That glides unheeded by.

I ask not wit—it is a flash,
That oft blinds reason's eye;
I ask not gold—'tis glittering trash,
That causes many a sigh.

I ask good sense—a taste refined,
Candor, with prudence blended;
A feeling heart, a virtuous mind,
With charity attended.

FROM THE KENNEBEC COURIER
THE WORLD IS A CHANGEABLE OCEAN.
The world is a changeable ocean,
Where sunbeams and shadows abound;
Where the surface seems least in commotion,
The rocks of misfortune are found.
And man is the pilot, who steering,
Of every billow the sport,
Sees the breeze of prosperity veering,
That promised to bear him to port.

Our hopes are the gales which serenely,
Waitward our bark as we float;
Our passions, the whirlwinds that keenly
Do vex our poor perishing boat.
And reason's the beacon that gives us
Its light through life's perilous way;
But folly's the ray that deceives us,
And leads us too often astray!

A BACHELOR'S REFLECTION.
I'm weary of a single life—
I really wish I had a wife.
My years consume in care and pain,
And nature proves I live in vain.
I've lived so long through doubt and fear,
The girls now fly me like a deer.
And when I ask a pretty maid,
If she of wedlock is afraid?
Or if I ask a rosy Miss,
If she will grant me but a kiss?
Or Sally will you be my bride?
She laughs as if she'd break her side.

Good Lord, must I endure such scorn!
I wish I never had been born.
Or I had shunned this deadly woe,
By wedding twenty years ago,
But well, though many to revile me,
I'm not the same I used to be!
My beard is long, my head is grey;
My eyes are sore, my teeth decay;
My shirts are dirty and much worn,
My coat is old, my small clothes torn:
My shoes alas! they have no soles,
My stockings have five hundred holes,
And all these woes and ills of life,
Are owing to my want, a wife!
Should I live and tarry here
I will have one before a year;
But should I unsuccessful prove

In all the fond intrigues of love,
Should they despise me and my wealth,
I'll buy a gun and—SHOOT MYSELF!

[For the Register.]
CHARADE.

Take two-thirds of a month in spring,
When trees wear their mantle of green;
To this add two-thirds of a useful grain,
Whose use perverted fills many a brain,
With images rare to be seen.
With these four letters rightly joined,
A name you will express,
Whose charms of person and of mind
Can kindle in the heart refined,
The highest earthly bliss.

ANSWER TO THE CHARADE OF LAST WEEK.

LIVER, is "near life's source placed," and pool
is a "term well known to all, at card who play.
Connected they form Liverpool, "a town where
commerce to the winds that blow, her sails
do fit."

A solution of the Charade published above, is
solicited for publication in our next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that there will be presented to
the commissioners of Butler county, at their Session,
to be held on the first Monday of June next,
a petition to vacate the State and County roads;
passing through the out lots lately laid out in the
south part of the Section set apart for the town of
Oxford, in the said county of Butler.

April 25th 1829.—3 t.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Oxford, which, if
not taken out in three months, will be Returned
to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Allard, Daniel	Miller, John
Boyers, Mary	Morris, Timothy B.
Brooks, John	Orr, David
Dlement, David	Potter, Eli
Cary, Clarissa	Faramore, Thomas
Clevenger, William	Robertson, James
Crane, Ashbel	Rohison, John
Cucket, Hiram	Reddick, Joseph
Davison, Isabella	Russel, Jefferson
Enor, John	Renall, Thos. L. free
Epps, Lemuel	Smith, Clarkson
Forbs, Thomas	Stevenson, Henry
Gamble, James N.	Seuren, Ezekiel
Grice, Samuel	Stevens, Wm.
Gray, Robert	Smack, Wm.
Hamilton, Alexander	Simpson, Robert
Hoad, Eleazar	Sanky, Thomas
Hamm, Uriah C.	Spinning, C. H.
Jones, John	Secretary, Oxford Lodge
Jones, Abner	Toby, Svanus
Irwin senior, John	Wickliffe, John
Lee, Nelly	Willett, Henry
Marsh, Felix	Ward & Bishop
Miller, Tobias	Ward, C. A.
Miller, Obadiah	Williams, Simeon
White, Jacob	

MOSES CRUME, P. M.

Oxford, O. April 1st, 1829.

BUTTER!

The subscriber will pay cash for butter through
the spring and summer. He wishes the butter
brought in not salted, and immediately after it is
churned.

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

RAGS!

The highest price will be given for clean linen
and cotton Rags, at the Book-bindery in Oxford.

OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	37 a 50	Hay,	\$5 00
Butter,	9 a 10	Lard,	4 a 5
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2	Meal,	25 a 31
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish	25 a 31
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 1
Feathers,	23 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Country sugar	1
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	5
Flour,	2,25 a 250	Whiskey,	18 a 2
Flour, buckwheat	175 a 200	Wood,	62 a 7

In Cincinnati on the 25th inst. Flour was
worth \$6.00 bbl.—Whiskey 20 a 22, brisk—Salt,
50 cents.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be offered for sale at Stilson's Hotel,
on the 4th day of May next, to the higher
bidder, a number of out lots convenient to the
town of Oxford for wood or pasture land. The
lots contain from three and a half to fourteen and
a half acres of land, and a sufficient supply of good
water on each lot. Indisputable titles will be
given. Terms made known, and due attendance
given on the day of sale by the subscriber.

ABNER STILSON.

Oxford, April 11, 1829.

TAILORING.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829,
will return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and
the adjacent country, for their patronage for three
years past. From his experience and attention he
hopes to merit their continuance for time to come.
He intends to keep some cloths and vestments,
and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his
customers; and those who purchase their cloths
in this place would do well to call at his shop be-
fore they purchase. He also wishes all those
that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him
for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

BOOKS.

WARD & BISHOP,

Have for sale, Worcester's geography and atlas,
French grammar, Flint's Geography, & History of
the Western Country, Smart's Cicero, Ainsworth's
Latin Dictionary, Latin and Greek Grammars,
Francis Berrian and Arthur Clennell by the same
author; Don Quixote in English and French; Ra-
selas, Nott on intemperance, Walker's Dictionary,
Blair's Rhetoric, Pike's Arithmetic, Bonnycastle's
Algebra, the Hunter, Webster and Ruter's Spell-
ing books, 12mo Bibles; Almanacs, &c. &c.

Also the following second hand books. Play-
fair's Euclid, Clark's Homer, Schrevelius's Lexi-
con, Ovid Delphini, Virgil do, Salust do, Graeca
Minora, Greek Testament, do Grammar, La-
croix's Algebra, Bonnycastle's do, Geographies
Sketches, President's Tour, Columbian Orator
Tales of my Landlord, Jackson's Book Keeping
Flint's Surveying, Murray's Grammar and Wor-
cester's Abridgment of Geography.

(Account and memorandum books—letter
and writing paper—crayon, lead and slate pa-
pils, ink powder &c. &c.

BOOK BINDING.

The subscribers have commenced the above
business, at their Printing Office, in the yellow
frame house on Main Street, formerly occupied by
Mr. Woodruff as a Tailor shop. Where binding
will be executed in any style required. Blank
Books of every description, furnished to order.

WARD & BISHOP.